RICH BREWER'S WIFE

Smuggled Gown on Return

From Abroad.

Cash Put Up So They Could

Keep Fur Trimmed Gar-

ments They Had On.

Women Admitted Deception.

had intended to do, to St. Louis.

Figured in Boodle Scandal.

when 17 years old. He began work in the

mait house of a brewery and worked his way up to brewmaster. From that posi-

tion he became manager and part owner

dent of the St. Louis Brewinf Association,

Nicolaus is interested in various indus tries and public utility organizations. H

pelongs to half a dozen of the most fash

NEILSON INQUIRY DELAYED.

Trunks of Mrs. Reginald Vander-

bilt's Mother Under Examination

The force of customs inspectors who examined the baggage of the French steamship France and the White Star liner Baltic, which docked on Friday night within an hour of each other, was limited and overworked and that is why, was the start of the start o

ionable clubs in St. Louis.

position he now holds.

In addition to his brewing interests

THEIR

young woman.

BUSINESS ROMANCE OF THE CHEMICAL BANK

History of Its 90 Years, Just Printed, Reads Like Flight of Novelist's Fancy.

WON TITLE "OLD BULLION"

Its Total Assets Have Risen From \$300,000 in 1823 to Over \$40,000,000.

To change base metals into gold was the futile aim of the ancients. To change integrity, sound business policy and conservative banking methods into gold has been the successful aim of the directors of the Chemical Bank. Splendid proof of the wisdom of the latter policy is shown in the "History of the Chemical Bank." privately printed for the Chemical National Bank by Doubleday, Page & Co.

The history shows that the bank, starting ninety years ago with a capital of

The history shows that the bank, starting ninety years ago with a capital of \$3,000,000, now has a capital of \$3,000,000, a surplus of \$6,000,000, undivided profits of more than \$1,400,000 and total assets of \$40,000,000. The comparison, too, is permissible bacause the Chemical Bank originally was incorporated as "The New York Chemical Manufacturing Company Withous Banking Privileges."

York Chemical Manufacturing Company Without Banking Privileges."

The high motives and the safe, masterly methods of the founders and succeeding directors of the institution are set forth in the handsome illustrated volume. Besides being a striking lesson in sound finance the book brings forth in a stirring and illuminating way a comparison between New York of to-day and of ninety years ago. As a part of New York and as one of the institutions that led in the development of the city the book reads like a romance rather than a statement of actual business facts.

New York in the '20s.

The history begins in the days when John Jacob Astor lived in a home on the site of the old Astor House, when it took a whole day to make a trip to Philadel-phia and when real estate speculators were really prophesying that some day Broadway would be built up as far as

Broadway would be built up.

Tenth street.

On February 24, 1823, the founders of the Chemical Bank obtained a charter for twenty-one years from the State Legislature. The charter authorised the manufacture of "blue vitriol, alum, oil of the Public Service Commission that it make a close inquiry into the expenditure by the New Haven railroad of \$337,000 for "other expenses" between December the company should not engage in 1912, and July 1, 1913, while the Massion is that the company should not engage in banking, as New York city already was overrun with banks, having twelve. In the next year, however, the directors obtained an amendment that permitted banking. The grant of the franchise, however, aroused bitterness, as banks in said to-day that a meeting would be called

the provision that at least \$100,000 must be employed in the manufacture of their bank, not in Wall street, but in Broadway at No. 216.

Balthazar P. Melick, a grocer and disome of the early stockholders were Hamersley and Peter W. Livingston.

in Old Merchant Prince.

John Mason, one of the "old New York merchant princes." next became presi-dent of the institution. Of him the book says: "Upon the conduct of the Chemical Bank President Mason firmly stamped his methods, old fashioned and conserva-in the extreme." In the panic of the Chemical "followed the other twenty New York banks in the suspension later enabled it to stand alone as a cash

payer during a similar catastrophe."
Under the presidency of Isaac Jones arrangements were made in 1844 to procure a bank charter under the free ing law "to terminate January 1, 1899," under which the bank operated for twen-ty-one years. There were 3,000 shares

Earned Title of "Old Bullion." In the panic of '57 the Chemical eagned its nickname of "Old Bullion" by being the only bank in New York and the only one in the United States, except two in-

rior banks, to pay cash.

An extremely interesting chapter in the An extremely interesting chapter in the book tells of a dispute of the bank in 1850 with the Clearing House as a result of living up to the name of "Old Bullion." "The Chemical Bank," says the narrative, "was deprived of the privileges of the Clearing House during a period of three and a half months. This unprecedented situation was the result of the attempt of the Associated Banks to pool all their specie and reserve for mutual protection, and the Chemical is the only bank ever discriminated against by the Clearing House simply because of a difference of opinion.

The Bank in War Times.

The result of that policy was beneficial to the bank. "The Chemical's deposits on June 30, 1860," runs the narrative, "were \$2,330,000. By April 27 of the next year they had grown more than 50 per cent. to \$3,510,000. The unthan 50 per cent. to \$3,510,000. The univided profits had increased from \$663,-382 to \$719,397. Here was the ratio of net profits to capital of \$329.77—the highest in the city. All this within five months after the bank had been suspended by the Glearing House."

[The bank's stock in 1860 was quoted \$125 and the dividends during the way. t \$425 and the dividends during the war

Three Homes of the Chemical National Bank



NEW HAVENEXPENSES MUST BE EXPLAINED

Gov. Foss's Demand Is Heeded Public Service Commission.

DISCREPANCIES IN BOOKS

Reporters and Lawyers Will Have to Tell Why They Received Big Sums.

sachusetts Legislature was in session is

those days were regarded with suspicion.

The capital was increased to \$500,000 at once to consider the matter.

chemicals. It was not until 1832 that the trustees transferred their main ener-Governor's letter a hint that he will seek from the manufacture of drugs to reelection, running as an independent, and work of establishing firmly their that his reference to Charles Innes of the that his reference to Charles Innes of the banking house. Furthermore, the founders law firm of innes & Turtle, which redid another unusual thing, for they opened ceived a \$10,000 retainer in June, as well ceived a \$10,000 retainer in June, as well as previous other fees, is a slap at the candidacy of Congressman Gardner.

The politicians believe that Foss will rector in several insurance companies, was chosen the first president. The cashter was William Stebbins, who lived over the bank. Only two of the officers rethe bank. Only two of the officers remake capital at Mr. Mellen's expense.

"In this connection," wrote the Gov-James Fenimore Cooper, Robert Lenox.
Thomas Lippincott, William B. Astor, Leonard Bleecker, Girard Beekman, John W. Meneralev and Better W. Hansey and Bette to render in his advisory capacity to the railroad during the next five years which the laws of Massachusetts, and nobody will justify that corporation in paying him would be harmed."

Difference in Addition Shown.

The Public Service Commission received last Monday detailed statements of all payments made by the New Haven during

penses' were	these items:	
December, 1912 January, 1913 February, 1913		52,519.2.
March, 1913		30,226.51
May. 1913 June. 1913	••••••••••••	117,968.19
1		

of stock of \$100 each.

The subscribers to that stock included Peter Goelet, A. T. Stewart and many others. John Quentin Jones, nephew of John Mason, became the president of the new bank at a salary of \$2,000. The first dividend was paid on January 2, 1849, the total for that year being 12 per cent. In 1555 the dividends were increased to 18 per cent, and the next year to 24 per cent. pany's general expenditures the same amount, \$235,036,32, is left out.

Reporters Got Big Expenses.

One item is \$7,500 for "copies" of the loston News Bureau. M. E. Hennessey, a Boston News Bureau. M. E. Hennessey, a State House reporter, received \$200 for expenses. Thomas F. Curley, a former member of the Legislature, received \$700 in January for services. W. A. Murphy, another, State House reporter, received \$300 in February for services and Mr. Hennessey got \$100 for services. In March George H. Sargent, a State House reporter, received \$202.40 for services. Howard W. Kendall got \$275 for services. D. J. Shea received several payments for D. J. Shea received several payments for

under the sub-account headed law department" were totals of \$323,242.31.
Those who received the largest sums included, Choate, Hall & Stewart, Innes & Turtle, Towne & Spellman and Burdett, Waddell & Ives. Under this

Burdett. Waddell & Ives. Under this head too were several payments for sums as high as \$300 to Thomas F. Curley.

All of these men assert that the money they received was for legitimate publicity work or services at the State House.

When the persons to whom the railroad made payments are summoned before the Public Service Commission each will be asked to tell under oath what he got the money for, who hired him and who paid him. He will be asked whether he is not liable to prosecution for not registering as the lobby acts require.

He must tell in detail what his "services" consisted of. Those who received

vices" consisted of. Those who received railroad money can be forced to testify and to explain every detail of their busi-

were \$24 a share.

In the next ten years, however, the development of the bank was still more wonderful. The Chemical became a national bank on June \$1,856. By 1871 the deposits had passed the \$5,000,000 mark and the undivided profits were \$1,272,000.

With a surplus of \$1,000,000.

In the panic of 1873, "when industrial depression, public consternation and financial ruin had plunged the entire nation into gloom, a veritable beacon light of returning confidence was cast upon the land with the Chemical Bank's declaration of a dividend of the unprecedented proportion of 100 per cent."

Inder the presidency of George G. Williams from 1875 to 1903 the bank showed still greater growth. The rise in the price of the stock was extraordinary, it advarded from \$2,200 in 1885. In April. 1895, two shares were sold at \$4,300 a share. William H. Porter held the presidency for twelve years before entiring the firm of J. P. Morgan & Go. in 2910, leaving a surplus and undivided points at his retirement of \$6,500, 600, J. B. Martindale succeded him to the presidency.

In the presidency of the stockhold-condition of the stockhold



table and nodded. Business was over,

Present Building

When Mr. Morgan died this was broken when Mr. Morgan died this was proken to the party decided that there was much set in motion at once. MacLeod promises.

Almost all the politicians see in the Governor's letter a hint that he will seek bond issue at first, and neither did the

railroad officials.

Chairman McLeod asked Mr. Jackson's wearing new, fur trimmed gowns, and opinion of Attorney Palmer's theory that Harris asked if the gowns had not been the commission does not have to pass upon the convertible feature. The stock-holders never thought of such a scheme, he answered, and added that he believed

Mr. Palmer himself never originally intended to put forward such an argument, but was "directed" to do to.

Should the commission furn down the proposed issue, Mr. Jackson said, he could foresee no calamity to the New Haven. "It will mean only the wreck of a fluoreial plan cancerved by Mr. of a financial plan coneeved by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Mellen, and it would be followed by a sound, businesslike act by the stockholders in conformity with

MRS. WIBORG INDICTED IN SMUGGLING CASE Meanwhile, the public stores.

Wife of Former Government Official Pleads Not Guilty to Charge.

former Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, sister-in-law of Gen. Nelson A. Miles and a niece of the late Senator John Sherman, pleaded not guilty before Judge Charles M. Hough in the United States District Court yesterday to a States District Court yesterday to a ernment by undervaluing purchases made abroad. She was released on her own recognizance. Conviction would render recognizance. Conviction would render her liable to two years in jail or \$5,000

The indictment on which Mrs. Wiborg was arraigned had been handed down sealed by the Federal Grand Jury the night before. The action had been taken with such secrecy that the court room was comparatively empty when Mrs. Wiborg entered, accompanied by her lawyer, John B. Stanchfield.

Mr. Stanchfield told the court that the unexpectedness of the indictment and his sixteen men indicted ten years ago for work as counsel to the Sulzer impeachment managers had prevented him from Railway boodle scandal and the only one of the lot acquitted. giving any consideration to the case and of the lot acquitted.

Judge Hough, with the consent of Assistant United States Attorney Frank Carant Car starphen, fixed October 13 as the date for final pleading.

Mrs. Wiborg, accompanied by her three

daughters, Sarah, Olga and Mary Hoyt Wiborg, returned on the Mauretania on September 5 after a season in London. The party had twenty trunks, which Mrs. trunks were sent to the Appraisers

Stores.

Because of Mrs. Wiborg's standing the customs authorities were inclined to opportunity to clear herself by admitting the worth of the purchases. She did not avail herself of this opportunity. Mrs. Wiborg's husband is wealthy and

was once influential in politics in Cincin-nati, Ohio, where he formerly lived. He was appointed by President Taft as as-

GAME BAG LIMITS FOR THE OPEN SEASON

Laws of Various States Which the Sportsman Must Observe.

CHANGES EVERY

Plan of Limiting Bags Has Worked Well in Game Preservation.

Now that the hunting season is open-ing for all kinds of game it is essential for the sportsman to be familiar with the bag limit, otherwise he will run into trouble. Hardly a session of the Legislature of any State is held without making some change in the game laws. Here are the bag limits for New York and the neigh-boring States:

bag limits for New York and the neighboring States:

Maine—One moose, two deer a season, five each of ruffed grouse and plover and ten each of woodcock, snips and ducks, and fifty sandipers a day. For deer in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Kennebec, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo and York counties the limit is one; in lumber carries at

York counties the limit is one; in lumber camps, siz.

New Hampshire—Two deer a season in Coos, Carrbil and Grafton counties; one in rest of the State.

Vermont—One deer and twenty-five rufted grouse or woodcock a season; five each of rabbits or gray squirrels a day or in possession; four each of quail, ruffed grouse, partridges or woodcock a day; ten in all of plover, English snipe and other shore birds a day; twenty ducks a day. IN CUSTOMS TANGLE Daughter Too Admits Wearing

Massachusetts—One deer, fifteen gray squirrels, fifteen ruffed grouse, twenty woodcock, twenty quall a season; five gray squirrels, three ruffed grouse, four woodcock, four quall, fifteen black ducks BAGGAGE SEIZED Rhode Island-No limits.

Rhode Island—No limits.

Connecticut—Five each of quail and ruffed grouse a day, thirty-six a year; thirty-five rail, fifty each of plover, snipe and other shore birds a day.

New York—Two deer, twenty wood-cock, twenty grouse, three male imported pheasants a season; six varying hares or rabbits. four, woodcock, for grouse.

Henry Nicolaus, who is interested in the brewing Industry in St. Louis, arrived boat, twenty-five) a day. Long Island-Fifty rail, twenty ruffed grouse, thirtyyesterday by the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria with his Firty rail, twenty ruffed grouse, thirty-six male pheasants a season; ten quail, four ruffed grouse, six male pheasants and six cottontail or varying hares a day. New Jersey—One deer a season, ten rabbits, ten quail, three ruffed grouse, three English or ringneck pheasants, three Hungarian partridges, ten wood-cock, thirty marsh hers, twenty ducks, ten each of geess and brant a day or in poswife and daughter. Miss Elsa R. Nico-laus, and declared for the trio \$407 worth of dutiable goods, chiefly wearing apparel belonging to Mrs. Nicolaus and the The inspector who examined the contents of the twelve trunks and handbags each of geese and brant a day or in pos

Limit a Wise Provision.

Laws limiting the amount of game that may be killed in a day or season are now in force throughout the United States except in Kentucky, Ryode Island, Virginia and the District of Columbia and in all the Canadian Provinces except Prince E4. Mrs. Nicolaus and her daughter were wearing new, fur trimmed gowns, and bought abroad. They were made in this the Canadian Provinces except Prince Ed-country, according to the statement of ward Island. These measures are of both women. Harris wondered wity the ward Island. These measures are of comparatively recent origin. One of the first statutes of the kind was that passed both women. Harris wondered why the first statutes of the kind was that passed in fowa in 1878. Ilmiting the killing or possession of prairie chickens, snipe, woodcock, quail and ruffed grouse to twenty-five in a day. Maine in 1883 limited the number of big game which one person might kill in a season to one moose, two caribou and three deer, and New York in 1885 likewise limited the number of deer to three. In spite of the objection often urged against such statutes—that they are impossible of enforcement and easily evaded—experience has shown them to constitute one of the most effective features of modern game legis. gowns, apparently for fall and winter wear, were taken abroad in the summer time by voyagers who, according to their own declaration, had not gone out of a temperate climate in all their travel-Deputy Surveyor Raczkiewicz ordered the Nicolauses to the Custom House for examination before Surveyor Henry and his special deputy. George J. Smyth. Mr. Nicolaus immediately got busy on the telephone, engaging Lawyer Allan R. Brown of Brown & Gerry to take charge of his case, or that of his women folk.

Meanwhile, the baggage was ordered to the public stores.

When restrictions on limits are extended to present the public stores.

ed to possession and shipment as well as to killing, and when the total amount The women admitted at the inquisition that they had not told the truth when the total amount they said the gowns they were had been bought in this country. Thereupon, Mr. Nicolaus was permitted to deposit with the Collector \$352 in cash, the home value Moreover, among law abiding sportsmen

the Collector \$352 in cash, the home value of the gowns; that is, their foreign value plus the duty. This was done so the women might wear the gowns, which under other circumstances would have been seized.

Had to Surrender Jewelry.

Had to Surrender Jewelry. The brewer and his wife and daughter had averred that the jewelry the women wore and had in their baggage had been taken from the United States. They were questioned about it and repeated to the Surveyor that all of it, valued at about The changes in bag limits during the sessions of the Legislature of 1912-13 tended as usual toward further restric-Surveyor that all of it, valued at about \$3,500, had been bought in America. They were required to turn the jewelry over to were required to turn the jewelry over to the Surveyor pending investigation of their statements.

Appraisers will find out the value of all the dutiable stuff in the baggage and report to the Surveyor to-morrow. Meanwhile the Nicolauses will stop over in New York instead of proceeding, as they

port to the Surveyor to-morrow. Mean-while the Nicolauses will stop over in New York instead of proceeding, as they In the case of bag game Washington reduced the limit on sheep and goats from two to one each, and Wyoming now permits only one female elk under ordinary resident license. In the case of deer Florida and Oregon reduced the St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27 .- Henry Nicolimits from five to three. Montana provided that the limit of three deer should not include more than one doe. Wyo-ming reduced the number of deer from two to one, and Maine from two to

Deer Hunting in 36 States.

With these restrictions deer hunting is now permitted in thirty-six States, twelve of which limit the hunter to one deer a season and ten to two. In only about a quarter of the States is the limit three or more. In Florida, Georgia, Montana, Oregon and Texas, three; in Louislana, Mississippi and South Carolina, five; in Alabama and Missouri, one a day; and in Kentucky, Virginia, Arkansas and North Carolina there are no limits except in a few counties in the last two States.

last two States.

In the case of small game Vermont reduced the limit on rabbits from six to five a day, and Long Island placed a limit of six a day on varying hares and cot-tontails.

Among the important reductions in bag limits on birds may be mentioned Missouri, which reduced the daily limit from twenty-five to ten, and the limit allowed in possession at one time from fifty to fifteen. Vermont reduced the limit on ruffed grouse, partridge and woodcock from five to four. In Delaware the limit on rail was reduced from seventy-five to fifty a day, plover from fifteen to five, and sandpipers from seventy-five to fifty. SEES NO HARM TO NEW HAVEN

Jackson Says Good Would Result

From Refusel of Bond Issue.

Boston, Sept. 27.—Arguments in opposition to the New Haven railroad's \$67,000,000 bond issue were heard to-day by the Public Service Commission and will be continued on Monday.

James F. Jackson, representing former Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut, told the commission that the immediate to the told the commission that the immediate it when they provided for a convertible is sue with \$2,000,000 for underwriting commissions they were "throwing money away." In the interest of the stockholders' action is that when they provided for a convertible is sue with \$2,000,000 for underwriting commissions they were "throwing money away." In the interest of the stockholders as well us the public the lawyer argued, no approval should be given to any of the Public Library and proposed in the first of the New York State Library at Albany; vice-president, and the suck holds are as well us the public the lawyer argued, no approval should be given to any of the Public Library and proposed in the tiens at Lake George.

In 1905 Mrs. Wiborg and one of the reasons why, the freederick Neilson fant trunks of the suck hold is at the Sath mappoint of the New York State Library Association closes Its Converse to the New York State Library Association of officers were elected:

Mrs. Neilson is the mother of Mrs. Regression that the immediate of the suck hold is an appeal of the public the suck holds are as well us the public the lawyer argued, no approval should be given to any of the Public Library and provided and that is why, the President. In 1905 Mrs. Neilson is the mother of Mrs. Religant and the daughter. WYER HEADS LIBRARIANS, in the first of the suck hold the section of the suck holds. The provided and that is why, the prederick Neilson and the daughter. Wish the electing the provided for a convertible is such that the best way to dispose of the case of the suck holds are as well us the public the lawyer argued, no approval a plant of t

Dance at Hotel Opening.

was to send the trunks to the public stores so there might be an accurate appraisement of the goods. Mrs. Neilson and Mrs. Hunnewell were asked to appear at the Custom House yesterday and did so, with counsel. There was no formal investigation, it was said, and will not appraisement of the goods. Mrs. Neilson and Mrs. Hunnewell were asked to appear at the Custom House vesterday and did so, with counsel. There was no formal investigation, it was said, and will not be until after the appraisers turn in their report to the Surveyor, which will be to-morrow.

Howard Willets and Kenneth M. Murchison will give a dance on Tuesday, October 7, to celebrate the informal opening of the new Gedney Farm Hotel, on the bound for Manhattan. An autopsy showed that he suffered a fracture of the spine. The hotel will open the following day for the reception of guests.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Tomorrow 9 A.M. - 6 P.M. At the Galleries of FifthAve. Auction Rooms 333-341 Fourth Ave. at 25th St EXHIBITION OF HOME FURNISHINGS

The property of several Estates and consignments from other sources, consisting in part of

Furniture for every department of the household, Steinway & Sons Upright Piano, Oil Paintings, Solid Silver, Silver Plate, European Porcelains, Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Draperies, Hangings, &c. To be sold Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 80 and October 1, 2 and 3, at 2 o'clock each day. HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctionee

TO-MORROW (MON.) 10:80 A. EXECUTOR'S SALE Estate of Louisa Varet

Thomas L. Feitner, Esq., Sole Executor, 67 Wall St., ABSOLUTE AUCTION. ON THE PREMISES. THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF 147 WEST 11TH ST.

MANY GENUINE ANTIQUES. Sile's Fifth Av. Art Galleries, ZJAS. P. SILO, Edw. P. O'Relliy Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.



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MACCOUNTANT AND FINANCIAL EXECU-TIVE—Must be high grade man, thoroughly ex-perienced in taking charge of accounting, finan-cial and contract departments for large depart-ment store; salary \$5,000 to \$8,000. Answer BUSI-NESS SERVICE CO., box 142 Sun office.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS are good. Why don't YOU get one? Get prepared by former United States Civil Service Secretary-Examiner Write NOW for free booklet L. 91. PATTERSON CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL, Rochester, N. V.

SALESMEN able to sell 3100 bonds. Apply suite 5,002, No. 1 Madison ave.

WANTED—investigators and detectives; \$159 to \$300 per month; some travelling positions; free particulars. NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, Dept. F-70, Chicago.

WANTED-An office boy for downtown office K. L. C., box 146 Sun office. AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS Big profits selling "U-Can't Steal 'Em" Milk Bottle Holders. BEATON MFG. CO., 5109 Melrose st., Philadelphia.

WE FURNISH YOU CAPITAL TO RUN PROPITABLE BUSINESS of your own. Become one of our local representatives and sell high grade custom made shirts, also guaranteed sweaters underwear, hosser; and necktles direct to homes. Write STEADFAST MILLS, hept 20, Cohoos, NY

RELP WANTED-FEMALE. WANTED-Lady representatives: whole or part time; our famous "KNITTOP" Form Fitting Petiticoats assure good, immediate, permanent income; sells on sight; experience unnecessary; prompt; reply secures exclusive territory. No "dealer" competition. SPELMAN & CO., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. CHAUFFEUR—Young man, temperate, honest, careful driver, do all repairing, desires position with private family; best references. ZERON-ICKY, 515 East 77th.

SOUTH AMERICA.
Young American familiar with South American trade would like to get in communication with manufacturers who contemplate entering that field. F., Box 137 Sun.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man (21), six years experience, seeks position where there is advancement; reference present employer; salary \$15. Address P. V. K., room 941, 225 5th av., New YOUNG MAN 10 years financial experience wishes confidential or other responsible office position; moderate salary. M. S., box 130 Sun office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

HOUSEWORK—Several neat colored girls, ex-perienced, with good references, want places amail families; other good Southern help fur-nished. LINCOLN INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE (Agency), 314 West 59th st. Phone 5022 Columbus.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; bright beginner, 17, one year in high school; graduate Heffley Institute; moderate salary; prefer downtown or Brooklyn. L. D., 12 Boyd ave., Woodhaven. N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STOCK and bond holders Mining, Oll. Industrial Stocks Wanted. Send description, price, etc. EXCHANGE, Box 29, Station A. Cleveland, Ohio. FOR SALE—First class lunch room now on aying basis in Paterson, N. J., for sale; owner low in other line of business. For particulars address, M. A. S., General Defivery, Paterson, N. \$\overline{x}\$.

PATENTS EDGAR TATE & CO.

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1 Registered Patent Attorneys 20 years' experience; consultation free.

1 Call or send for hand book. We procure and sell patents.

4TH L. I. WRECK VICTIM DIES. Salesman Suffered Broken Spine in Last Monday's Crash.

John Hackman, 46 years old, of Twenty-eighth street, Beechhurst, who died early yesterday in Flushing Hospital, added a fourth death to the casualties caused by the wreck on the Long Island Railroad Monday morning of last week, when two electric trains came together in a heado

Hoelein and Conductor George Boercke

vere killed instantly and more than sixty

WEATHER

Washington Predictions for Today and To-morrow.

For eastern New York and New Jersey, fair to-day; to-morrow fair; slightly warmer: light to moderate,

variable winds. For northern New England, fair to-day; fair to-morrow, slightly warmer in the interior; light to moderate variable winds.

For southern New England, fair to-day; fair to-morrow, slightly warmer in the interior; light to moderate west winds, becoming variable.

For western New York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair to-day; fair to-morrow warmer; light to variable winds, becoming outheast.

southeast.

NEW YGER. Sept. 28.—The large area of high pressure from the west moved eastward and from a centre ever Indiana and lilinois covered the entire country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, excepting north, ern New England and the west Guif section.

The centre of the storm noted in the Guif of Mexico moved closer to the Texas cease and rain continued to fall in Texas.

Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee.

In other parts of the country the weather was generally yfair.

Temperatures were much lower in the Ohlo

Temperatures were much lower in the Ohio Valley and lake regions, and it was elightly cooler in New England and the middle At-lantic States.

Innic States.

Frosts occurred in Ohio, Indians, Illinois.

Michigan, Missouri and Nebraska.

There was a little freezing weather in Wyoming. Utsh and Arizona, but it was generally warmer in the Northwest.

In this city the day was fair and cooler; wind, fresh northwest; average humidity, 56 per cent; becomes, corrected to read. 56 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.05; 3 P. M., 30.08. The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

9 A. M. 57° 60° 6 P. M. .65° 12 M. .64° .65° 12 M. .65° 60° 12 Mid. .61° 33° P. M. .66° 60° 12 Mid. .61° 36° Highest temperature, 67°, at 4:00 P. M.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

5:50 Sun sets 5:44 Moon rises. 3:40 HIGH WATER THIS DAY. Sandy H'k. 5:48 Gov. Island 6:05, Hell Gate. 7:55 LOW WATER THIS DAY.

SandyH'k. 11:58 Gov. Island . 12:05 WellGate... 1:65 Arrived-SATURDAY, September 21. Arrived—SATURDAY, September 27.

Si Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, 1:38 A. M., Ramburg, Sept. 18.
Si America, 3:30 A. M., Naples, Sept. 18.
Si Panuonia, 11:48 P. M., Friday, Gibrahar, Sept. 18.
Si Philadelphia, 1:36 P. M., Southampton, Sept. 10. Se Philadelpnia, 130 P. M. Friday, Malaga, Sept. 12c.
Sa Georgia, 11:30 P. M. Friday, Malaga, Sept. 12c.
Sa Georgia, 11:30 P. M. Friday, Malaga, Sept. 12c.
Sa Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 26.
Sa Mineric, Boston, Sept. 26.
Sa Monroe, Norfolk, Sept. 26.
Sa Oregon, Boston, Sept. 26.
Sa Chesapeake, Baltimore, Sept. 25.

ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK Ss Caronia, at Liverpool. Ss Imperator, at Hamburg. Ss Michigan, at Antwerp. Ss Kristianiafjord, at Bergen.

Hamburg, at Gibraltar. San Giorgio, at Naples. SAILED POR NEW YORK Sa Vaderland, from Antwerp.
Sa Columbia, from Glasgow,
Sa La Lorraine, from Havre.
Sa C. F. Tletgen, from Christiansand.
Sa Campania, from Liverpool.
Sa New York, from Southampton.
Sa Ryndam, from Rotterdam.
Sa President Lincoln, from Hamburg.
Sa Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from Bremen.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sail Tuesday, September 30.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, B'm'n.
Burna, Montevideo.
Burna, Montevideo.
Nieuw Ans-'rdam, R'tti'dam
Roma, Marseilles.
Minnesota, Jamaica.
Lenape, Jacksonville.
City of M'nte'm'v, Sava'h.
Monroe, Norfolk. Sali Wednesday, October 1.
*Mauretania, Liverpool...

Alamo, Galveston Antilles, New Orleans... Hamilton, Norfolk. "Malls close at 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Alamo..... Cgar Prins der Nederlanden. Varragansett. City of Montgomery. Inagua Cristobal San Juan Bermudian Nassau Palermo New Orleans

Antwerp.
Dublin
Bocas del Toro
Havana
Santiago
Galveston
Jacksonville.
Sayannah

By Wireless-Incoming Vessels. Ss La Touraine, 650 miles east of Sandy House 1 1:43 A M. yesterday. Ss Minneapolls, 710 miles east of Sandy House. Ss Minneapolis, 710 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8.45 A. M.
Ss Heilig Olav, 700 Wiles east of Sandy Hook it 5.60 A. M.
Ss Czar, 250 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9 A. M.
Ss Czar, 250 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 A. M. 8 A. M. S. Narragansett, 326 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9 A. M. S. Obidense, Kingston, 160 miles south of plamond Shoals at noon.

S. City of Everett and barge 83, Tampico, 22 miles south of Diamond Shoals at 8 A. M. S. S. Advance, Cristobal, 483 miles south of Sandy Hood at noon.

S. Brazos, San Juan, 463 miles south of Sandy, Hook at hoon. Hook at hoon.

Hook at hoon.

Self-ins der Nederlanden, Trinidad, 373 miles south of Sandy Hook at noon.

Self yof Montgomery, Savannah, 158 miles north of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Self Oriente, Galveston, 162 miles west of fortugas at noon. Denver, Galveston, 64 miles south of Jupiter S. Pastores, Port Limon, 600 miles south of Sandy Hook at S.P. M. S. Saratoga, Havana, 34 miles northeast odc. Havana at 7 P. M. S. Nucces, Mobile, 102 miles north of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

Sewall's Point; the Galveston left San France risco for Honolulu; the Yorktown at Saa Francisco, the Nanshan and Justin left San Diego for San Francisco, the Vicksburg wie Bremerton, the Brutus left Boston for Hampin

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—These army 69-The following transfers of chapiains are made:
Chapiain Aifred A. Pruden, from the Second Infantry to the Coast Artillery Corpst Chapiain William R. Scott, from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Second Infantry.

These navy orders were issued: Lieut, C. T. Hutchins, Jr., from com of the Sterett to command the Bealc, Lieut, J. P. Jackson, from comman the Perkins to command the Jenkins, Midshipman C. L. Fouts, to the Connec